

property, and laying in ashes, towns, etc.
A bloody battle has no doubt been fought, near Richmond; and a war of extermination will ensue.

E. M. Ryland, writing from Lexington (La-fayette county) evening 25th says:
"Mr. Morehead brought news that the Mor-mons had attacked Captain Bryant this morn-ing at day light. Since Mr. M. left Richmond, one of the company (Bogart) had come in and reported ten of his comrades killed, and the re-mainer (forty) prisoners, many severely wounded. He stated that Richmond would be sacked and burned by the Mormon banditti to-night. Noting can exceed the consterna-tion which this news gives rise to. The wo-men and children are flying from Richmond in every direction. We have sent from this coun-ty since 2 o'clock this evening, about 100 well armed and daring men."

From the Indiana Journal.

THE CENTRAL CANAL AND MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.—It is of the ut-most importance to the best interests of the state, that such facts and arguments should be laid before the next Legislature as will induce it to appropriate an amount of money sufficient to insure the earliest possible completion of the above named works. Those two works, when completed will open a communication through the heart of our state and the finest agricul-tural region in the west. They will afford the means of importation from and exportation to the great cities of New York and New Or-leans, thus giving Indiana the choice of two of the best markets in the United States. The vast benefits that will arise to the State from their affording the means of exportation and importation are not all, and perhaps not the most considerable, that will spring from these great thoroughfares. The passengers and freight belonging to other states that will pass over them within five years after their comple-tion, we venture to say will astonish the most sanguine of the friends of Indiana's "noble sys-tem." This is not a mere random or heedless assertion. The experience of the past sum-mer must convince any one that the trade and travel from the east to the west and south-west must seek some other channel than the uncertain one of the Ohio river. The Wabash and Erie canal, the Central Canal, and Mad-ison Rail Road connected will form a route that will not only be a more certain, but a quicker and more direct one than the Ohio river, which will induce the merchants of all the prin-ciple towns in northwest Ohio, Indiana Ken-tucky, western and middle Tennessee, and southern Illinois to have their freight trans-ported upon it. Merchants in the district named will always prefer this route to the Ohio Canal to convey their merchandise, because it will be taken to a point much lower down the river, and from whence it can certainly be ship-ped at all seasons except when the river is closed with ice.

This route will also be of infinite import-ance to the travelling public. It will be more direct from New York to Louisville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans and other towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, than any of the present routes. It will also afford a greater variety of modes of conveyance, and of scenery and diversity of country than any other. The traveller from New York to St. Louis can first take the steam or canal boat, or very soon the rail road cart to Buffalo, then the steam boat to the mouth of the Maumee, then the canal to Indianapolis, then the rail road to Mad-ison, and then the steam boat to the place of destination. We are of the opinion that this route will prove to be the speediest; and it will certainly be the most attractive and agree-able.

The best interests of Indiana imperatively demanded early appropriations on these works sufficient to complete them. They will, with-out the shadow of a doubt, not only pay the necessary repairs and the interest on the money expended in their construction, but yield to the state a handsome revenue; and that too from the moment of their completion.

That we may be better able to revert to this subject again, (for we are truly anxious to impress its importance upon the Legisla-ture) we will propound the following ques-tions to the editors in Buffalo, New York.

At what time is it expected that the rail road from New York to your city will be com-pleted? When it is completed how many hours will be consumed in travelling from the city of New York to Buffalo? What length of time does it now take for passengers on board the steam boats to arrive at the mouth of the Maumee from Buffalo?

We think when the above interrogatories are answered it can be clearly shown that the immense and increasing trade from the east-ern cities to the west and south-west will all pass over the public works of Indiana.

FROM JAMAICA.—The Jamaica Despatch of the 25th September states that the laborers in many of the districts are still adverse to enter into arrangements with the planters for work-ing. St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Tobago, Gren-ada and Trinidad are said to be in a very un-settled state. In Barbados it had been neces-sary for the military to keep up a strict watch.

The St. Lucia Free Press says—
"Affairs are becoming worse every day with the planters. Their properties are left with-out laborers to work them; their buildings are broken into, stores and produce stolen, ground provisions destroyed, stock robbed and they themselves insulted and laughed at."

Hon. Nathan Fellows Dixon, (Whig) is elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Asher Robins, of Rhode Island. He was elected on the first ballot of the Legislature, by a major-ity of 35 above all others, B. B. Thurston, op-posing candidate.

The seconds in a fatal duel fought at Win-hedon, Eng., have been tried and found guilty of murder. Their punishment has been com-muted to twelve years imprisonment.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have pre-sented the practice of betting on election as "an evil of terrific magnitude," and recom-mended the passage of a law disfranchising for a given time, all persons convicted of betting money on the result of the elections, and that in persons concerned therein as sisters or bet-tors, shall on conviction, be punished with fine and imprisonment.

Lord Chalmers, on the maxim, 'his house is his castle.' The poorest peasant may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail—its roof may shake—the wind may blow through it—the storm may enter—the wind may enter—but the King of England cannot enter! All his power does not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!

Mr. Doan.—It is supposed that a man was severely bitten by a mad dog one day last week in the south part of this village. We understand that our Town Council have taken up the matter.—American Balance.

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

Since we have heard from the New York election we begin, we must confess, to feel a little whiggish like, though we don't exactly like to own it. In fact, it seems very doubtful—very indeed—which is to be the strongest side, taking the whole country together. We shall however, go for a General Banking Law, as usual, for the election of Post Masters by the people, for a single term for the presiden-cy. We do not want any national Bank, nor any other national nor state monopoly; we go against the Sub-Treasury tooth and nail, against Federalism, consolidation, union of church and state, Aristocracy and man-worship. We shall believe in no mans democracy the more because he swears, drinks whiskey, or has a hole in his trousers, neither shall we call any man an aristocrat because he sports a cambric hand-saw in his bosom or a silk hand-kerchief dangling from his coat's tail, or gets bottle green on champagne and mint juleps in-stead of pumpkin whiskey or apple toddy. In the mean time we fight upon our own hook, and pin our faith upon nobody's sleeve. We shall keep a bright look out upon the doings of both Whig and Locofoco parties, and ask no favors of either.

We spent an evening a short time since, with a gentleman from Sandusky county, and were very much surprised at the descriptions which he gave of the growing importance of the southern section of the county—its agri-culture, mil'ing facilities, improvements and so forth. Why don't the Sandusky papers tell us something about these things, and let the politics and other matters they do not un-derstand take care of themselves?

SESSION PAPERS.—Every man should take a paper published at the seat of Government, during the session of the Legislature. It is not enough, that we have given our notes on the election of our public servants—we must watch their movements. If they are our friends we should be always ready to give them intelligent advice, when they require it; to support them when they are attacked; and to censure them when they go wrong. If they are our opponents, they require double watch-ing.

Two papers, the "Register" and the "Statesman" are published at Columbus at the following prices.—For the semi-weekly paper, during the session \$1.50; tri-weekly \$2.00; daily \$3.00 in advance. Whigs! take the Register; Locofocos! take the States-man.

O! THE MAILS—THE MAIL.—Since Sat-urday morning last, up to this present writing (Friday afternoon, to wit) we have received not a paper from the city of New York, nor one from any part of the state, except some laggards that have been an immense while in transitu. We are "sick of a calm," and sadly in want of "hurrahs" and "all hail" for our paper. It won't do. We can't tear our breeches without something to warrant the expendi-ture. And—Dear Friends—if the news won't come, you can't have it, that's all.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERARY PERSONS.—Our carrier wants a neat, and elegant ad-dress to his constituents, written sometime be-tween this and New Years. He wants one that, in theatrical phrase, will draw like a plaster of cantharides. He will give a year's subscription to the Maumee City Express to the writer of the best.

A Mr. Van Rensselaer has been convicted of stealing a certificate of deposit from a letter that came to the Post Office at Canton, O. where he was Post Master.

There has been invented in Brussels, a new mode of travelling by water, that outstrips steaming all hollow. They put a Congreve rocket in the stern of the boat—touch it off, and go ahead, blazing like one of Samson's foxes and leaving a blue streak and a terrible smell behind.

An estimate of the work done on the canal was had on Friday and Saturday last, and payments to the amount (as we understood) of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars made to the contractors.

THE ROCK SACRISON.—We were at the job of L. Sackett, generally known as the "rock section" at Roche Debout, a few days since, and were surprised to witness the progress that has been in excavating a canal out of the solid rock. There is no fear of that work be-ing behind the rest.

We would call the attention of our readers to an excellent communication in to-days pa-per, upon the subject of the Miami Canal, also to another upon Banking &c. Read them both—Friends and fellow citizens—for they are worth it.

A SIGN.
Heer pize & kakes and Bier i sell,
Good Oysterstod & in the shell,
And frigh'nt untaf for them that chews,
And with Dispatch Black butes & shews.
The following may be seen displayed for a sign in one of the eastern cities, accompanied with a painting representing three jolly fellows employed as is described.

We three, brothers be,
In the same cause;
Tom snuff, Bill puff,
And I cha-wa.

The drought has been so severe at the head of Lake Michigan, that the muskrats have died with thirst. They should have a law for their protection, as they have in Sandusky County.

There are 18,000 regular troops in the Can-ada, including artillery and seamen.

General Robert T. Lytle has written a let-ter to the editor of the Louisville Journal, in which he declares that the whole matter be-tween the Federal Government and himself is in a condition of readiness to be closed so soon as his exact position can be ascertained. The General announces himself as a candidate for the office of United States Senator.

They are talking of improving the naviga-tion of the Ohio river. Verily it needs it

WE WERE MISTAKEN.—We made the Rev. Mr. Hickox preach at Waterville once in two weeks, in our last. He officiated in the school house in that place every sabbath day at the usual time for afternoon service.

The season of navigation is not yet closed; boats continue running—the river has been frozen over and the boys have had fine skat-ing, but it is now broken up. There are many goods still on the way—almost all of our merchants are expecting more or less.

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTER.—ADAM GILLS.—"I'm a Locofoco!" said Adam Gills, straight-ening himself to a balance, and looking as crank as four gills and a repeat would natu-rally make any man, and what's more, I a't ashamed on't neither," said Adam. In sober earnest, Adam was gloriously drunk—in other words, "he had waded up too heavily for his tonnage," and as drinking has a tendency to make a man political, if not exactly politic, he was going it, as the engineers say, "with a full throttle."

"You needn't laugh at me," says Adam, and say, 'how do do Mr. Locofoco?' Good morning, Mr. Locofoco! for I'll bet five dol-lars, and plank the money next week, there an't one of you can tell what locofocus means."

It is strange how a good natured man will talk himself into a passion, and it is equally wonderful how passion will provoke thirst. Adam was growing angry as divers insinua-tions of his intention to change the color of the eyes of one of his friends from gray to black could testify, and he was growing thirsty as fast, there can be no doubt, judging from his disbursements of the constitutional currency, expended in heavyet, for his own peculiar potation.

It was just after dark, and things were in this state, when some unlucky urchin mali-ciously applied the *pernalters* to Adams team of horses, which was standing loose before the door, and they, good honest creatures, after wondering what their master could want at home so early in the evening, started on, leaving, by mistake, Mr. Adam, to find his way as best he might.

"Well, if this don't pass all understandin I wish I may never drink again," said Adam Gills, as after making several curious evolu-tions and circumgyrations, he, stubbed his toe, and measured his length upon the hard frozen ground. "Old daddy Adam's fall, in the big book, want no touch to it no how. If I'm a good locofocus now, I shall flare up in about five minutes, for I've had the dirty ground rise up in my face, till the fiery end feels hot enough for *spontaneous* combustion. I shouldn't be surprised if I catch'd fire, and melted down, like the old women in the tem-perature tract, and then all the folks would be runnin and dippin their matches in me, and I should be worse off than Jonny Rogers in the primer with nine small children at the breast—I wonder if there was nine or ten of them children? I always thinks of that sarcum-stance, when I gets in this situation, and then it puzzles me to calculate. I'll ax our minister when I get home. How long this world is coming round! I've waited here until every thing else has passed but my team—they always was slow—they'd be fined for passin a bridge slower than a walk, under the law on such cases. Why don't they come round? I'm growin dry—I'm seasoned and ready to crack open—I want to absorb somethin nice and comfortable—however I guess I'll take a snooze first and wait for the team, seein I can't walk no how."

How long Adam snoozed, it becometh us not to say, he however arrived at home late at night without knowing exactly how he got there his team having arrived several hours be-fore.

MAJOR ANDER.—This unfortunate officer composed, during his residence in America, a satirical poem, called the Cow Chase, in which he ridiculed the American officers and men without mercy. He describes Gen. Wayne as being obliged to run from a British detach-ment, leaving his baggage containing
His Congress dollars and his prog,
His military speeches,
His cornstalk whiskey for his prog,
Black stockings and blue breeches.

It is singular enough too, that the poet pre-dicted his own fate, he having been taken by soldiers under the command of General Wayne. He says,

And here I close my epic strain,
And tremble as I show it
Least this name warrior-drover Wayne
Should catch, and hang the poet.

High, rub a dub-bo rub a dub-run down shoulder folk, halt, haw about and oblige. It's about time for a training—we saw a notice upon a post up town the other day, calling upon all whom it might concern, to meet, or-ganize, choose officers, and so forth. That don't mean us. We held a commission under the redoubtable Gen. Lucas, at the time when they pinched women's shoulders, pulled men's noses and drew their rations by the top, when Toledo was devastated by an-civil war. We have scarce! Our army swore terribly in them days. We mean to retire from the service on half pay.

Shoulder our jug and tell how drams were won? for the benefit of the rising generation, and when the excitement is over and we can

write coolly as becometh a historian, we will indite the "History of the Toledo War."

For the Maumee City Express. MIAMI CANAL.

MR. EDITOR.—I see with pleasure that the public are beginning to appreciate this im-provement as it deserves to be appreciated.

Its cost up to Dayton including repairs had at the close of navigation last year, amounted to \$590,000. It had been in operation ten sea-sons, and produced an aggregate toll of \$402,000. The first year, 1828, the toll was \$25,500—the last year, 1837, it had increased to \$66,000. In 1828 it was closed by ice 13 days; in 1831, 87 days, and in 1832, 10 days. The average time of its being closed each year for the ten years was 33 days—being but little more than one twelfth of the year.

At the close of navigation in 1837, the Mi-ami canal to Dayton had repaid to the state all the interest paid on loans for its construc-tion; and therefore it will furnish a continu-ally increasing surplus for the extinguish-ing of the principal. Thus the state will in a few years have a great thoroughfare which will have paid for its own construction, and remain on its hands as the means of more extended improvements. In the mean time, the towns and country on and near its borders have been enhanced in value even more than the whole cost of its construction. If such facts do not speak trumpet tongue to our state government to push forward her great system of canals, "they would not believe though one should rise from the dead." Great, how-ever, as is the present business of that por-tion of the Miami canal already finished, it is but a pittance compared to what it will be, when the entire line to its junction with the Wabash and Erie canal, near Defiance, shall be in operation. It will then become the great thoroughfare between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario on the north, and the Ohio river with its southern tributaries and the lower Mississippi on the south.

Within fifteen years from its completion it will not be large enough for the business which will then crowd between its banks. As a pecuniary operation, the state of Ohio is in-terested in its speedy completion, and its benefi-cial operation on the business of the adjoining states of New York and Kentucky, is such as must render their intelligent men anxious that no time should be lost in preparing it for use from lake Erie to the Ohio.

Its favorable effects on the growth and pros-perity of our place are too obvious to need comment. That they will surpass the anti-cipations of the most sanguine man in our community, I have not a doubt.

Do, Mr. Editor, find out, if you can, when the outlet portion is to be put under contract. Perhaps some of our numerous intelligent en-gineers will be able to inform you; or possibly this communication may arrive at the dignity of being read by one of the commissioners themselves. In that case I beseech him to give us light on that subject.

We have a good board of commissioners, but I am a little afraid that three of them, constituting a *very large majority* in a board of four members, live too far east too ap-proximate properly the importance of this great western canal. As it is, however, the fashion to change these important officers with every change of party ascendancy, it is not unlikely that a few months will place over our great works other lords to make new laws. There is not in this case, I believe, any cause of ap-prehension that a timid spirit in this matter will prevail in the dominant party of the As-ssembly, or in their appointees; for to do jus-tice to the party supporting the National Ad-ministration, it must be admitted that they have in this state exhibited a bold and liberal spirit in carrying forward works of internal improvement.

S. W. J.

For the Maumee City Express.

MR. EDITOR.—That great light of democ-racy, "lux e non lucendo" the Statesman, it seems, is opposed to throwing open to all with proper restrictions and conditions, the business of banking. What, has Mr. Medary so soon turned aristocrat after finding himself with the governing power? Is he for preserving to the present bank incorporations, the exclusive priv-ilege of furnishing the people with a credit currency? I am sorry to come to any unfavor-able conclusion as to the motives of one here-tofore considered so strongly opposed to mo-nopolies—but I cannot resist the conviction, that he is either an out and out dupe of the golden humbug, and wishes the destruction of every kind of credit currency, or that he has been bought up by the banks. I take it that he is far too intelligent, and knows too well the wishes and habits of our people to expect to reduce them to an exclusive specie currency. A-hilling, or one and sixpence per day, is what the most devoted laborer of his party would hardly consent to be reduced to, even for the pleasure and honor of being patted on the shoulder every election day, and called a good democrat. The editor has therefore clearly been tampered with. To me it is a matter of sincere regret, as you Mr. Editor know, that the Statesman, with all its in-fluence should have been bought over to support monopolies, and to oppose a general banking law. I did not wish him to support a banking law calculated for rogues and sharpers, such as that of Michigan has proved to be, but one which, while it should be guarded and restric-tions, protect and render secure the bill holder, would at the same time put every man in the state in a condition of equality in the business of furnishing a necessary credit circulation. It is to be hoped that the defection of the Statesman will not be followed by that of other democratic editors. Should this, however, be the case, and bank influence prove too tempt-ing and powerful for the virtue of our demo-cratic legislature, it will be high time for the formation of a new party, and I propose in that case, that the real friends of bank reform, be-longing to both parties, forthwith organize and see what can be done towards reclaiming the equal rights which both parties are now dis-posed by their leaders to refuse on. What say you Mr. Editor, to the formation of a new party, to be called the "Anti Bank Monopoly Party?"

DEMOCRAT.

What do we say? Why we say "go ahead." We have already organized ourselves into such a party, and we have no more doubt of the final success of our principles, than we have that our country's march in the road to great-ness is onward.

Five or six have been taken up, for perjury, in swearing in illegal votes. This stepped the rest. An hundred who intended to vote at Black Rock, on finding how things were going, backed out.—*Buffalonian.*

A portrait has been made of heads, and ex-hibited at the New York Fair, in which the colors are so admirably blended, that it is constantly taken for painting.—*Buffalonian.*

From the Montreal Herald, Extra, Nov. 5.

The events we have so often predicted, are now matter of history—the Canadians have again risen in open rebellion, evidently under most efficient organization, and Martial Law was yesterday proclaimed in this province for the second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday forenoon, that the whole coun-try was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists had been murdered in cold blood in the county of Acadie. Further accounts, but too painfully corroborate the previous rumor, and a considerable body of troops was des-patched to that county.

The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laprairie, was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but fortunately escaped without much injury. The loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes' notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamer Britannia; they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown, at Beauharnois, and after about twenty minutes fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, junior, M. P., Mr. Nor-val, Mr. Ross, and the constitutionalists, sur-rendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more is at present known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour, and other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar dur-ing the engagement. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross are both wounded.

A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the president of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex Legislative Councillor; Charles Mon-delet; John Donagait; C. S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels. The volunteers were ordered out, and vied with each other in doing their duty with ala-critty. They were appointed to search every sus-pected house in the city and suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses, there were very few men to be seen, and it is sup-posed that they are not far off. The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong picquets of troops were sent to various quarters of the District. At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamer Brougham, in her way to Lacine with the mail on board.

It is currently reported that during the en-gagement, Mr. John McDonald, while leading on a party of dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body.

From the Quebec Gazette, Nov. 2.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, Governor General and High Commissioner in Her Majesty's Province of North America, the Countess of Durham and family, and their suites, embarked yesterday on board H. M. S. Inconstant, Capt. Bring-which, at four o'clock P. M., proceeded for England, towed by the steamer Canada, the wind being fair, but the tide contrary.

Guards of honor were placed at the Queen's wharf and at the Bishop's place, preparatory to his excellency's embarkation, and the streets were lined by the troops in garrison. The pro-cession moved at a quarter past two o'clock from the palace. It was preceded by the Cal-edonian and St. George's societies with their banners.—His lordship and his countess were in their carriage, accompanied by Sir John Colborne, commander of the forces. The staff of the army and a great number of citizens fol-lowed. The place of embarkation and the vic-inity was crowded to excess, and his lordship was cordially cheered by the multitude on em-barking, under salutes from the garrison, re-peated by the frigates.

The St. George's society and a number of others proceeded down the river in the steam-ers Canada and Lumber Merchant, in honor of his Lordship and returned in the evening. The Earl of Durham has been only five months in Canada; personally, he has gained the esteem of all those who had any oppor-tunity of knowing him, and the Countess of Durham and family are universally spoken in terms of the highest commendation.

His Lordship, during his short residence in Quebec, has been a benefactor to the commu-nity, and under more favorable circumstances there is reason to think that he would, success-fully, have promoted the general prosperity, and the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.

His excellency Sir John Colborne took the oath yesterday, at four o'clock before the Ex-ecutive Council, as administrator of the gov-ernment, in the absence of his excellency the Governor General.

A Council to which the members of the for-mer executive council were summoned, was held in the evening.

It is stated that his excellency has summon-ed a Special Legislative Council to meet at Montreal on the 9th inst.

STILL LATER.

The Burlington Sentinel of Thursday morn-ing last, has the following, which confirms fully previous intelligence, besides giving a few additional particulars:

LOWER CANADA.—Our intelligence from this province corroborates the reports previously received, that the insurrection is general. Nel-son was at Napierville at the latest accounts, where he had some 150 prisoners. There are large ransoms in the rear of Montreal, at Sorel, Berthier, Dolbel Chamby, Beauharnois, Cha-teauguay, and other places. In the Lower Province, the British Troops have commenced the same course that disgraced their nation last winter. The village of St. Pierre has been burned to the ground by them, although they found none but women and children there. The church, parsonage house, &c. were de-stroyed. This it is expected will lead to dread-ful acts of retaliation.

A private letter from head quarters informs us that the Patriots have possession of the whole country of L'Acadie and have been suc-cessful in several skirmishes. Col. Bryant with his force was to join Nelson last night, when a movement was to be made with the heavy guns to L'Acadie village. A good many volunteers from this side of the times had gone in. They report that they are all well paid, well fed, and comfortably clothed. Two pro-clamations (the same that were issued last winter) had been profusely scattered throughout the Province.

We have no papers from Montreal of a later date than Monday morning.

A skirmish took place about nine o'clock yester-day morning, between a detachment of Patriots who were stationed at about two miles from Rouse's Point for the purpose of keeping the communication open with the States, and a large body of volunteers and Regulars, in which the Patriots were repulsed with the loss of some eight or ten men.

The Steamboats Burlington and Winooki, we learn, will run no farther than Champlain for the present, it being deemed imprudent to risk boats so valuable. The Macdonough is

to ply between Champlain and St. John. The Winooki was fired on near Isle aux Noix on Tuesday.

We learn that the Patriots took possession of the famous "Stone Mills" at La Colle, on Tuesday. These Mills are the same which Gen. Wilkinson attempted to take from the British during the last war, and was repulsed with immense slaughter.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn from a source which may be relied on, that on Monday last a gentleman of high character waited upon the President of the United States, and laid before him letters, documents, &c. &c. which he had received from France, and which were intended to prove that the ex-pedition now fitting out in France, ostensibly against Mexico, is in reality intended against the Island of Cuba.—*Balt. Amer.*

[This statement we have reason to believe correct so far as the respectability of the in-formant, and the fact of his having made the alleged communication to the President, go.—We were apprized of the circumstance two or three days ago, but thought the design im-puted to the French Government so improb-able that we did not deem them worthy of any public notice.—*Nat. Int.*

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat, one of the ablest and best informed papers in Ala-bama, says:

"The late election in Alabama, we have reason to believe, has resulted in opposition to the sub-Treasury scheme of finance, and so far as that is a test, in opposition to the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administra-tion." * * *

"Public sentiment in this state is steadily progressing and settling down against the mea-sures of Mr. Van Buren, who, without the aid and influence of the 'great Nullifier,' would even now be left almost without friends among the People—the office holders and spoils men adhere to him as a matter of course."—*Nat. Int.*

SOUND DOCTRINE FROM O'CONNELL.—In a recent speech on a popular occasion at Dub-lin, Mr. O'Connell showed the mischief that had been done to the trade of Dublin by combinations. He said:

"Free capital, free trade, free labor, free-dom in every moral sense is my motto; and the honest tradesman who might have a tempo-rary personal interest in keeping up the mono-poly of labor, must unite with him.—Freedom and a good understanding between the labor-er on the one hand, and the capitalist on the other, should always exist, and there is little doubt that trade would flourish. But the moment an attempt is made to raise wages by compulsion, that moment the prospects of trade are blighted. I have been all my life working against monopoly. Those who do so are the aristocracy of trade, against them I war, no matter whether dressed in lace or ruf-fles, or in a working apron and paper cap."

IOWA TERRITORY.—Gov. Lucas has con-vened the Legislature at Burlington, on the second Monday of the present month.

It appears from the official returns, pub-lished in the last Territorial Gazette, that W. W. Chapman has been elected Delegate to Con-gress by a majority of 35 votes. The vote stood, Chapman 1490, Eagle 1454, Wallace 914, Rorer 805.

A late Dubuque paper says,—Mr John Wharton has been elected President of the Mi-ners' Bank at Dubuque.

We find the following in the last Cincinnati Gazette, the editor of which paper is account-ed one of the best judges of law in the west-ern country. It involves a question of consid-erable importance to the laborers on our pub-lic works. We would like to see the question tried. The laborer, while engaged on our public works, is at work for the benefit of the State, which in strict justice should be bound for any dereliction of duty of their agents, as it seems to us.—*Gallena Jdn.*

PUBLIC WORK CONTRACTS.—An undertaker on the Whitewater canal basin, in our city, absconded the other day, largely indebted to the laborers employed in the work. It is as-sumed that the laborers, being employed by the undertaker, must look to him for their com-pensation; that between them and the owners of the canal or basin, there is no contract. I say this is assumed—and I know the assump-tion is of long standing. But notwithstanding, I take leave to demur against its correctness. There is no principle for this assumption. Those for whom work is actually performed, should be held liable to pay for it. They should not be permitted to thrust in sub-contractors. And, with due submission to the precedent of long assumption, I should say that an appeal should be made to the courts of law against it.

Do the employers take bond, with security of sub-contractors? If they do, to what ex-ent and for whose security are such bonds tak-en, when money is paid out, due to other peo-ple, ought not the Company to be held ac-countable for the villainy of their agent? This matter deserves to be looked into.

A HEAVY CLAIM.—A suit has been brought against the First and Third Municipalities of New Orleans, for the restitution of a very large amount of property, and 5000 dollars damages. The suit is brought on a claim founded on a grant made by the French Government in 1845, and the property claimed is estimated at worth four millions of dollars.

An item in the will of Napoleon runs thus:—I bequeath to my son the boxes, orders, and other articles, such as my plate, field-beds, saddles, spurs, chapel-plate, books, and linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use. It is my wish that this slight bequest may be very dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him.

So great is the quantity of merchandise now stored in this city, destined for the West, that ten vessels, with the capacity of the Great Western steamer, could not clear the warehouses.

A few steamers built with a view more to freight than the carrying of passengers, would do a prodigious business at this particular time—not but the highly finished and elegant pas-senger boats are much wanted and doing a pro-fitable business, but boats of a different class and construction, and freight, and a proportion of deck passengers, which is as profitable as any other.

The Toronto Examiner informs its readers of an extensive examination of secret societies in the States, to assist the patriots; says the patriots are employed by the government, on both sides and advise them to abstain from all meetings as hired spies will not scruple to commit perjury.—*Buffalonian.*

A bear kept for amusement in the Columbia Garden, Camden N. J. in playing with a child, last Saturday, bit him to death.—*N. York Herald.*